THE INDIAN WAR.

General Sully's Camp-The Troops Compris ing the Expedition-List of Officers-Account of Sally's March-"Uncle John"; a Plains-

OPERATING SOUTH OF THE ARRANSAS RIVER, CAMP SUPPLY, I. T., NOV, 22, 1868. Brovet Brigadier General Alfred Sully, Heutenant

tonel Third United States infantry, commanding the expeditionary force, having reached this point but four days since, has within this brief space transmed this wild and uninhabited vicinity into a scene of active life and martial preparation. Here dian, in the heart of the region occupied by the hos-tile savages, the sound of the bugle, the drum and the woodman's axe break the solitude which prevailed but a few days ago. The wild animals, the deer and the buffalo, the wolf and the fox, the innumerable turkeys and different varieties of the feathered kingdom which made this their favorite resort, now find their old haunts occupied by a superior species. Hovering upon the outskirts of this unusual scene with mure bewilderment, the crack of the rine sand the fatal builet alarm them from their astonishment and drive them to seek new resorts at a distance. The wandering parties of savages are thems elves surprised and alarmed at this extraordinary and new aspect of affairs, and doubtless look upon this sudden display of force as "bad medicine" for their future career of murder and devastation towards the North. The force already concentration at this post consists of eleven companies of the Seventh cavalry, three companies of the Third United States infantry, one company of the Fifth United States infantry and one company of the Thirty-eighth United States infantry, arriving with the solumn commanded by General Sully, and escorting a train of 450 wagons, conveying supplies and stores for the proposed post. This force was in-creased yesterday by the arrival of General Sheridan scouts, Company C, Tenth United States cavalry: two companies of the Nineteenth Kansar columeers and ten Kaw Indians and twenty wagons. The following is a list of field and line officers now The Milowing is a list of field and line officers now serwing with their commands or in their respective spheres of duty on the staff, exclusive of the commanding general and staff and the companies which constitute his escort:

Brevet Brigadier General Alfred Sully, lieutenant colonel Third infantry, commanding District of the Upper Arkansas and troops operating in the field north of the Arkansas.

Captain J. W. Clews, Thirty-eighth infantry, assistant adjutant general.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M. W. Keogh, Captain Seventh cavalry, acting assistant inspector general.

Brevet Leuenant Lousen S. W., Neoga, Caputal Brevet Major H. Imana, captain and selicating quartermaster, chief quartermaster of the district and troops in the flield.

Brevet Captain W. Mitchell, Third infantry, acting assistant quartermaster of the troops in the flield.

First Lieutenant J. F. Weston, Seventh cavalry, amesistant quartermaster of the troops in the fleid.

First Lieutenant H. J. Noinn, Seventh cavalry, one-control of the control of the

November 16.—Left samp at half-past six A. M. Morched south a winding course for the first two Becember miles, over sand hills; the cet two Builts south, ten morning.

degrees east, to a creek running in a seep ravine; very bad crossing; banks steep and high; thence one mile to a rayine; thence four roles to a high ridge; thence still ascending for three miles, when the column circuck a very high raying of hills. Seventeen miles from camp crossed a dry sand creek running in deep ravines and very bad to cross. After leaving these marched six miles over a level, hard, sandy plain, where the line of march struck into sand hills. Shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon the column reached seaver creek at its forks, where the command went into camp, having marched twenty-five and a half miles. The south fork of the Beaver is found to be the larger; but the water is mostly absorbed by the sand which is found in its bed. The north fork is twenty yards in width, with sandy bed, water running with rapid current, six inches in depth; high banks, impassable for wagons. The north fork of the Beaver is about forty miles in length and the south eight miles. The wagens sent in advance with Major Elliott did not reach the camp of the main column having taken a course too far to the east. Weather very cold.

November 17.—Left camp at the forks of the Beaver at seven o'clock in the morning. Marched east down the north bank of the Beaver for a distance of one mile, crossed the stream and continued the march on the south bank. The crossing was extremely bad, the banks low; the river bed, about seventy feet in width, was composed of soft sand, the wheels of the wagons shiking in hub deep. The general nature of the horth bank one shiking in hub deep. The south bank is flat and rather sandy and from one to two miles wide. Crossed one small sandy stream and found a number of small sand hills, the main hills approaching much closer to the river. At a distance of nits banks; banks low, bed of creek sandy, water one foot in depth, perfectly clear, and good crossing. After reaching the south bank marched two miles over a flat bottom and went into camp on the south side of Beaver creek, after having

November 18.—Left camp at seven A. M. The column advanced in an easteny direction down the south side of the Beaver. Marched back from the filter consender among the south state of the Beaver. Marched back from the south state of the Beaver. Marched hack from the south of concealment for sharpshooters of as a cover of approach. The work, when finished, will be a stockade fort with a place for stores, also for protection for the animals, and in case of being hard pressed, of refuge for the troops. The latter will encamp around the stockade on the outside. The stockade will be about fifteen feet in height, and the fort, when completed, will be about 125 feet square. Connected with the selection of this admirable site I must not omit to give credit to the person to whom all is due. That person is John Simpson Smith, an old piains man, over sixty years of age. Captain Smith, or Uncle John, as he is sometimes called, left the place of his birth, Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky, when but a young man of twenty-two. Being of a roving and adventurous disposition, he set out for the great and unexplored West. As a trapper he traversed the vast region west of the Mississippi, and finally found himself on the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains. Here he passed seven years, when he returned east of the Rocky Mountains, and for over thirty years has spent his life among the Indians of the Plains. Most of this extended span of life he has spent among the Cheyennes, the Indians who were the first to open hostilities against the whites. Captain Smith is a man of remarkable intelligence. He assisted in revising some of the documents afterwards incorporated into Schoolcraft's voluminous work on the American Indians. Your correspondent asking the venerable Captain where he called his home, his reply was, "Wherever my tent is pitched," pointing to a little "A" tent looning out of the snow and a little fire burning in front; "my sons are married and my daughters are going to school in the States. I have their reservation, and ratified to me by the Senate of the United States." At the time hostilities commenced Captain Smith was living at Fort Laramie. The implicable enmity of the Cheynenoes against the whites bad cut him of from all commanneation with this ration. His familiarity with this re

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 11—5 P. M.—Consols close at 92½ for money and 92½ for one account. United States five-twenty bonds, 74½, Railway shares easier at 96½ for illinois, 26½ for Erie and Atlantic and Great Western 42.
FRANKPORT BOURSE.—FRANKPORT, Dec. 11.—United States five-twenty bonds, 78½ for the old issue.

Ented States Eve-twenty bonds, 78½ for the old issue.

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool., Dec. 11—5 P. M.—The market closed quiet at the following questations:—Middling uplands, 10½d. a 10½d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

Havre Cotton Market.—Havre. Dec. 11.—Cotton unchanged.

Liverpool. Beradstipps Market.—Liverpool., Dec. 11.—Wheat, quiet and steady. Flour, quiet and steady. Cotton seed the december of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., Dec. 11.—Wheat, quiet and steady. Flour, quiet and steady. Cotton seed the footen december of the december of the december of the footen december of the december of the footen d

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LIVERFOOL, Dec. 11.—The steamship England, of the National line, from New York November 28, ar-rived here to-day. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—The Royal mail steamship Russia, Captain Gook, which sailed from New York December 2, arrived at this port at eight o'clock this

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

Second Lecture of Professor Von Schla-gintweit-Interesting Disclosures. Professor Rudolph von Schlagintweit delivered his second lecture on the "Himalaya Mountains" last in the Herald on Tuesday last, was a mere general outline of the whole course, and it was followed on the Tuesday evening by a description of the ap-proaches to the Himaiaya Mountains and their ap-pearance southward. Last evening this was conpearance southward. Last evening this was continued by a very interesting picture of the Vale of Cashmere and of the passes which lead through the mountain range known as the Himslaya.

It is impossible to give anything like a truthful recapitulation, in the limited space of a paragraph, of all the varied information which the Professor's extended experience in that country enabled him to present to his hearers. His description of Srinagar, the Venice of High Asia; of the floating gardens, so well known in history and remembered by all who were ever charmed by Tom Moore's Oriental phantasy of "Lallah Rookh;" the highly picturesque panorama encircled by glaciers made distinctly visible by the unusual clearness of the atmosphere—all these were presented in a light and with an impressive beauty of language but rarely enjoyed. Even Nurmahai, the "Queen of Light," whom the Irish Orientalist named above exhausts the English language to depict, is shown by the professor in her natural estate and historic verity. The etymology of the word was traced to a beautiful fable deriving its origin from Kasyapa (to change the sea into a garden), the Vale of Cashmere being evidently but the bottom of a sea in times immemorially past; the change of that name to Kasyapore, to Kashpore and finally to Kashmere, and that another tradition derives the name from Kasyash-Mare—all this was given with the clearness of definition and preciseness of statement so peculiar to the logical mind of the German.

The Professor, in speaking of the peculiarities of the Valley of Cashmere, referred to what he called the "intermittent springs"—the Sonda Breri—which dry up and fill again three times a day—morning, noon and evening. He then passed on to a description of the rocky wilderness of steep declivity, where, with the utimost care, it is almost impossible for horses to get through. A very amusing incident was told that the natives could never remember his name, but instead of Schlagintwett they called him Saladin. In Paris, the boasted centre of tinued by a very interesting picture of the Vale of

name, but instead of Schlagintweit they called him Saladin. In Paris, the boasted centre of European civilization, the same thing occurred to him, as the president of a scientific society introduced him as follows:—"Jai Phomeur de vous presenter Monsieur Schlag, et extera"—I have the honor to introduce to you Mr. Schlag, and so forth. Speaking of the tremendous heights to which the peaks in the Himalaya reach Professor von Schlagintweit stated that he and his brothers measured 216 of them, of which 17 are over 25,000 feet, 40 over 23,000 and 120 over 20,000 feet, while Mont Bianc, the greatest mountain in Europe, only rises to an altitude of 15,784 feet. In geographics heretofore the Dhawalaghiri of the Himalaya range was mentioned as the highest peak, but after measurement it was found to be 26,325 feet; higher peaks were measured, and he gave them as follows:—Sibsur, 27,799; Kanchinjinga, 28,165, and Gaurisankar, 29,022 feet above the sea, the latter being in northern latitude twenty-seven degrees fifty-nine minutes, and twenty-six degrees, fifty-five minutes eastern longitude from Greenwich. There are twenty-one passes leading across the Himalaya, the highest, the bi-1-Gamin. 20,459 feet; the lowest, Bara-Lacha, 16,186 feet above the level of the ocean. As a remarkable fact it is worth mentioning that our own tame barnyard fowls were found in that elevated region as wild birds, indigenous to the country. The Professor gave many more exceedingly interesting disclosures of that hitherto unknown country, and concluded amid loud applause, announcing his next lecture, on the second range of mountains, the Karakorum.

Professor Guyet.

The third of the winter course of scientific lectures before the American Institute was delivered last evening at Steinway Hall before a large and select audience, a goodly proportion of ladles being present. The lecturer, Professor Guyot, of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, chose as the subject of his discourse "The Barometer," and illustrated his remarks by frequent references to charts, diagrams

and philosophical apparatus. The lecturer was introduced by Judge Daly with a few highly complimentary remarks, and proceeded to say that our earth was composed of various elements, soild, liquid and gaseous, three different states of the same matter, which, neverthe-less, perform very different functions in the whole system of the globe, considered as one great individual. On the land were found by far the great individual. On the land were found by far the highest forms of life, whether of animals or plants, it was on the solid ground that man also thrived, developed and civilized, and there alone he could find all the elements for his work. In the water, which covered nearly three-fourths of our globe, were found nearly all the organisms, or at least most of them, which were characterized by a low grade of organization. These two, in themselves, were the lower elements; but, nevertheless, all knew now perfectly indispensable they were for the life of the higher. The gaseous atmosphere which surrounds both animals and plants, high and low, gives power to man and all the lower animals for movement, and it was from this that we derived all the motive powers which were in us. It was apparent, therefore, that this third element was by no means unimportant, though it did not furnish the same materials that were necessary for our bodies, but it furnished the power of motion, and it was with this power that he would have to do this evening. We summed up under the name of climate most of those influences, and those influences spoken of under the general title of climate comprised especially the heat or temperature of the atmosphere, an amount of water indispensable to life of animals and justs, and laad presented to life of animals and justs, and laad presented to life of animals and justs, and laad presented to life of animals and justs, and laad presented to life of animals and justs, and laad presented to life of the water of the whole globe, and apparently a very thin one, since its height was not more than abid of the total weight of the whole atmosphere was simply a garment for the whole globe, and apparently a very thin one, since its height was not more than half of the total weight of the whole atmosphere. It was in this very thin layer that the whole of animated nature was performing its functions. The atmosphere of a globe fifteen feet in diameter would. If proportioned to the atmosphere surrounding our earth as our planet, would be to that artificial toned part to that in which life is developed and sustained would make but a small fraction of an inch. "Harometer" meant an instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere, and was derived from two Greek words. Until the seventeenth century it was scarcely believed, except by a few select minds, that the atmosphere had any weight at all. Aristotic tried an experiment to determine whether there was any weight in air or not, but falled in consequence of making the attempt improperly, and, findeed, until the time of the great Galileo the belief prevailed that the air had no weight at all, and the controversion of that opinion was due to Galileo, as the result of his discovery that he controversion of the opinion was due to Galileo, as the result of his discovery that he controversion of the opinion was due to the ball of the atmosphere. In order to express the conditions which must exist to make a spod barometer and an accurate one it might be well to give an

the glass very hard. If it did not there certainly would be air in the tube. The aneroid barometer was a metallic box, which was almost entirely empty of air, and became therefore very sensitive to the pressure of the atmosphere. As the pressure increased it became flattened and as it decreased it became expanded. Rudelphe's karometer was simply a band of metal in which a vacuum was made. These instruments were very sensitive and would be excelent if the elasticity of the metal were not constantly changing. Every instrument must be tested by itself. The variations of the atmosphere were known as regular and irregular—great atmospheric tides which occur every day, every month, and, in fact, every year. In all regions of the south and north, to the sixtieth degree of latitude, the barometers were disturbed every day, as had been shown by long series of observations. The barometer rose and fell regularly like the tide, standing on an average highest about nine o'clock A. M., and least about four o'clock P. M. The difference between the maximum and minimum was not very great, but it increased towards the tropical regions, and there there was the greatest amount of the tidal wave.

The speaker then proceeded to speak of the effects of storms as manifested by the barometer, and its uses in ascertaining the height of mountains. At the conclusion of his discourse he was warmly applicated. THE TIMES AND WORKS OF MACHIAVELLL Lecture by Signor Antonio Biaggi. The first of a course of three lectures by Professor Antonio Biaggi on the literature and fine arts in cative, if not a large audience, at the chapel of the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University place. The subject was:—"The Political Life and Career of Nicolal Machiavelli, from 1469 to 1527." The parallels drawn by the Professor between the harbarous prin-ciples and times of four centuries backs with those of the present day were interesting. The lecturernot very conversant with our language, but eloquent, nevertheless, deserves the more credit. After a few words of apology as to his deficiency in the English and a tombstone dedicated to Nicolai Machiavelli, which was erected two centuries after his death and by his admirers of foreign birth. Machiaveill, as the great statesman, held during fourteen years twenty-three missions. He alluded to Cæsar Borgia and to Pietro Severini, whose death caused the fall of the republic, and when the Medici re-entered Florence, Machiavelli was deprived of his public functions. In 1513 a conspiracy was discovered. Machiavelli, being imprisoned, was put to torture but he could not be made to speak, and after his lacerated body was put in irons he was thrown into a dungeon. When released he was continually surrounded by spies. Compelled by this action of the existing government he devoted himself, unconquered, to his works, which are transmitted to us and which are studied by every man of science to this very day. The professor then spoke of the very many Italians who have been forgotten and never appreciated, but whose ideas have been borrowed and worked up by Germans like Hegel, Schlegel and Gans, and he,instanced,Giovanni Mistavico, whose work, "La Sciencia Nuova," has been treated that way. He then passed to Machiavelli's great work, "Il Principe." This work is always cried down as a work to perpetuate tyranny, while, if really studied, it is truly philanthropic, as the writer wished only the welfare of mankind. Tyranny has existed from time immemorial, and to speak of tyranny before an American audience would be to couple slavery with liberty. Machiavelli divides tyranny into two grades—one the hereditary power, which is easily acquired, and the other that of the new principality, levery new principality is compelled to meet with the dissatisfaction of those accustomed to the old state of things. As an illustration the lecturer referred to Louis XII., who quickly gained Italy, but lost it and reacquired and held it by the wiser plan he had adopted. Machiavelli's doctrine is that care must be taken neither to change laws nor to increase taxation. As an illustration the lecturer pointed to Victor Emanuel, who increased the taxes in Naples, and then make new laws in imitation of the old ones. Machiavelli has written eight books, and and to Pietro Severini, whose death caused the fall of the republic, and when the Medici re-entered Florence. Machiavelli was deprived of his public taxation. As an illustration the lecturer pointed to Victor Emanuel, who increased the taxes in Naples, and the consequences which followed. One other principle laid down by Machiavelli was first to destroy and then make new laws in imitation of the old ones. Machiavelli has written eight books, and to each he gives a philosophical introduction, showing the doctrines he discusses and his motives, and every one of these books ends by showing his aim to aid the happiness of makind. He says:—'As I don't write this for an intelligent and discriminating public, I say princes must not always be good. Most men are bad; why should princes be otherwise? Princes should be shrewd enough to sift and thus avoid their ruin. They should be generous, but not so much as to interiere with their power. They should be given to luxury, but not go to extremes; for then they would have to resort to taxation and that would create dissatisfaction. They should be mereful, but not shrink from cruetly when necessary, which is often the case, to give an example. But when such an iron rod is applied it should be short and decided and clemency should at once be reinstated. A prince should not resort to ploits." The lecturer referred to Mazzini and Cavour. Mazzini's mode of action was always by plots, and how did he succeed? In not one instance. Cavour, on the contrary, through his candor and open action, always succeeded. Princes should be punctual to their engagements. There are two kinds of governments—laws and force—the former made for men, the latter for beasts. Machiavelli illustrated this by saying princes should be foxes for dexterity and lions for strength to combat their adversaries. The lecturer here alluded to Napoleon. How does Napoleon's greatness stand in comparison with his contemporary, George Washington, the genius of greatness and goodness? Machiavelli recommends that princes should not be too scrupulous to their word, for men are generally bad, yet they should show kindness, justice and good piety. The lecturer when the de

SHIPPING NEWS. Almanac for New York-This Day.

Sun rises 7 15 | Moon rises...morn 5 29 Sun sets...... 4 32 | High water....eve 7 18

Weather Along the Const DECEMBER 11-9 A. M.
Weather. Thermomete.
Clear. 18 abo
Clear. 90 abo Portland
Boston...
New York...
Philadelphia...
Witoington...
Washington...
Fortress Moni
Richmond...
Mobile...
New Orleans.
Key West...
Havans...

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 11, 1868,

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the Heral-Dio our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fiert. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting held March 3, 1898:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1898, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the barbor of New York. Passed unantimously.

32 The office of the Herald steam yachts James and Jeanney at the whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consigues to the masters of inward bound yessels will be forwarded free of charge. Herald Packages.

Steamship Caledonia (Br), McDonald, Glasgow-Henderson ros Steamship Nereus. Bearse, Boston—W P Clyde. Steamship Drrigo, Johnson. Portland—I F Armes. Ship Crest of the Ware, Jones, Baltimore—Hicks & Bell. Bark Ilva (Br), Scheel, Algon Bay via Cape Town, CGH—C

ulling.

Bark Voyager (Br), Varwell, Gibraltar—G F Bulley.

Brig Veteran (Br), Gould, Barcelona—J Heney.

Brig Eagle Wing (Br), Manly, Bahia via St Johns, NF—G Brig Eagle Wing (187), Kaniy, Bahia via Si Jolins, NF-G Philley.
Brig J W (Br), Daria, Kingston, Ja, via Falmouth-A H Stolmon & Co.
Brig T J Maguire, Littlefield, Clenfuegos.—J E Ward & Co.
Brig Susan (Br), Crow, Trinidad.—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Sophile, Strout, Jacksonville.—Van Bront & Shight.
échr K Hubert (Br., Torgeon, St. Stute.—Jones & Lough.
Schr Efinma C Lathant, Eliridge, St. Kits.—Jones & Lough.
schr Efinma C Lathant, Eliridge, St. Kits.—Jones & Lough.
Lipphray & Co.
Brig State (Br), Nicholson, Cornwalls, NS.—Crandall, Umlicht Atlantic (Br), CoalBeet, Windson, NS.—Crandall, Um-

Schr Atlantic (Br., Coalbest, William, 1975), phray & Co.
Schr Emma, Minro, Savannah.—E D. Horlbut & Co.
Schr Wilhe Idil, English, Seasifort.—Winds & Holines.
Schr B Haboock, Colcord, Hearfort.—Windseter & Le
Schr B Haboock, Colcord, Hearfort.

Hearfort.—Windseter & L
Ha

lo. Schr Mason Rogers, Jackson, Norfolk M B Bedell, Sloop Report, Stepp, New Haven—G K Rackett & Bro. Sloop Mary Gray, Allyn, Uncasville. Steamer & Stevens, Chance, Baltimore. ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE BREAD STEAM TACHTS.

Nicamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, Liverpool Nov 23, and Queensiown 29th, with mode and passengers to E Conard. Bit inst, at noon, 376 miles E of Sandy Hook, passed a Guion's teamer, bound 5.

Ricamship Euterpe, Gates, Galveston Nov 29, and Key West Dec 5, with mode and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Mad heavy weather all the passage.

Sicamship Volunices, Galligher, Philadelphia, with mode to J Lorillard.

Ship Feruvian (of Boston), Thompson, Manila, July 24, with hemp, &c. to master. Is anchored at the SW Spit. Khip Leccalifs (NG), Weaks, Brenne, 60 days, with mode and 346 yeassengers, to Harmann Bachler. Came the south-

any, to Miller & Houghton. Had heavy weather, and been 6 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Harry Booth, Chase, Havana, 16 days, with sugar, to James E Ward & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage, and been 8 days north of Hatteras. Was within 8 miles of Sandy Hook on the 8th inst, and was blown of 50 miles. Bark Joseph E Eaton, Shackford, Trinidad, 20 days, with sugar and molasses to Herst, Son & Co. Took a pilot on the 8th inst inside the lightship, and was blown off again. Brig Camilla (Br), Newman, Grand Turk, Ti, Nov 1, via Wilmington, NC, Dec 1, with sait to Duncan McCall. Has had heavy weather the entire passage, and has been off the Highlands for the last three days. The C put into Wilmington in distress, having lost main boom and sails.

Brig Naiad (Br), Richardson, Clenfuegos, 25 days, with sugar, to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had heavy weather the entire passage. Arrived at 3:30 AM on the 8th inst, and let go both anchors, and before the vessel brought up on them the chains parted, and was driven to sea again; lost and split sails. Brig Brig Brd (above to Durgea & Hyde, with stone and produce to Durgea & Hyde (above to Durgea & Hyde). The stone and produce to Durgea & Hyde (above to Durgea & Hyde). The stone and produce to Durgea & Hyde. Brig Spring Brd (Br), — Canning, NS, 10 days, with stone and produce to Durgea & Hyde. Brig Spring Brd (Br), — Canning, NS, 10 days, with stone and produce to Durgea & Hyde. Brig Spring Brd (Br), — Canning, NS, 10 days, with stone and produce to Durgea & Hyde. Brig Spring Brd (Br), — Canning, NS, 10 days, with stone and produce to Durgea & Hyde. Brig Spring Brd (Br), — Canning, NS, 10 days, with stone and produce to Durgea & Hyde.

Schr John Stockton, Price, Calala, 7 uays, substitutes to Jed Frye.
Schr B & Brewster, Hill, Ellsworth, 9 days, with lumber, for Jersey City.
Schr Wa Boynton, Judson, Gardiner via Newport, where

Schr John Cadwallader, COTSON, New London for Philadelphia.
Schr Lizzle Raymond, Lord, New London for Philadelphia.
Schr Vermillion, Lockwood, New London.
Schr J L Brahard, Norton, New London.
Schr Maylower, Lynch, Hartford for New Brunswick.
Lost foresail and split mainsail.
Schr Mahel, Ryan, Bridgeport for Philadelphia.
Schr M Hand, Norton, New Haven.
Schr Uncle Ned, Hall, Portland, Connecticut River.
Schr Sharpshooter, Davis, Connecticut River.
Schr Hester, Davis, Port Chester.
Schr David Neilson, Davis, Port Chester.
Schr Ensten, Rrady, Rosiyn.
Schr T A Abell, Hawes, Millstone Point.
The abin Bayaar, which has been anchored off Jones Inlet,

BELOW Brig Edna (Br).—Reported by pilot boat Mary A Williams, No 19.

SAILED.

Wind at sunset NNE.

STEAMSHIP WM KENNEDY, at Holmes' Hole 9th, dragged afoul of schr Eastern Belle, breaking the schooner's bowsprit, ibboom and head gear.

afoul of schr Eastern Belle, breaking the schooner's bowsprit, Jibboom and Bead gear.

STEAMER J W LYERMAN, from Philadelphia for Richmond, was sahore at Point of Shoals, mouth of James river, on the 9th, with a tug alongaide.

BARK HERRERT—The report by cable published yesterday staining that the bark Herbert, Capt Smith, from "New York" for Hamburg, had put into Milford waterlogged, is certainly an error. The bark Heroert, Smith, sailed from Galveston (not New York) Nov 25 for Liverpoot, and could not have reached any port in Europe up to this time.

BARK MARIA (Br.), McKenzie, from Quebec for Port Madoc, Wales, has been lost on the Newfoundland coast and four of the crew drowned. Siz of the survivors were landed at Hailfax, NS, 10th inst.

BARK DENCY, Harrington, from Elizabethport, with cargo of coal for Boston, is ashore on West Chop, Holmes' Hole, it is doubtful if she will be got off without discharging cargo, as she is in a bad position, wind blowing fresh from NE.

BRIG FINKE, SR (Mc), Ebell, from Rlo Janeiro for Bultimore, before reported ashore on Thomas Point, was got off 10th by ice boat Chesapeake, after discharging part of cargo, BRIG JOHN GIVAN, from Turks Island for New York, with sait, was at the Delaware Breakwater 10th, having been ashore on Somer's Shoal, but got off without dassistance.

BRIG STEPHEN DUNCAN—The crew of the brig Stephen Duncan, from New York for Marseilles, strauded near Lane shore on somer's Shoat, one got of white assistance.

Brig Stephen Duncan—The crew of the brig Stephen

Duncan, from New York for Marseilles, stranded near Cape

Spartel, were all saved. Source, were all saved.

Source WM T MERCHANT—No further tidings have been received from schr William T Merchant, previously reported ashore at Nauset, Chatham (Cape Cod). After the severe gale of Monday night, it is doubtful if she escaped going to pieces.

wharf at Gloucester.

Neur Lizzie Maul.—The schooner before reported ashors on Hempstead beach was the Lizzie Maul (of Greenwich, NJ, Beckler, from Philadelphia for Salem, with coal. She has been got off by steaming Rescue, Capt Waters.

GLOUCESTER, Dec 10—The Br sehr Vlotet, Capt Camp, of and for St John, NB, from Boston, at anchor in this harbor, was run into this morning by an outward bound English vessel, stripping her foresail from the spars and injuring the hull so as to cause a bad leak; while in a sinking condition she was taken in tow by a tupboat and brought to the wharf, where her injuries could be examined.

The schr Floughboy, Capt Huckins, of and for York, Me, from Boston, while lying at anchor in our harbor, was run into this morning by the fishing sehr Banvard, of this port, carrying away her mainmast close to the deck, and injuring her otherwise.

GIBRALTAR, Nov 25—The brig Stephen Daugan, Hughes

her otherwise.

Girnat-Ta, Nov 25—The brig Stephen Duncan, Hughes,
of and from New York for Marsellies (petroleum), was
atranded near Cape Spariel Nov 10 (before reported by cable.)

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool, of the Cunard line, brings 300 steerage passengers, being the first of the regular ships of this line that has brought emigrants. In future every second ship will bring this class, in addition to the first

Cabin passengers.

STEAMER PROMETHEUS, at Philadelphia 10th inst from Charleston, reports saw three steamships at anchor under Hatterss, the wind blowing from the WNW at the time.

QUICK PASSAGE—Schr David Wasson, Jones, sailed from New York Nov 19, and arrived at Sagua lat inst.

Notice to Mariners. Capt Baker, of schr Hattle Hamblin, at New Bedford 24th ult from Providence, reports that on the passage, about haif way from the buoy off Old Cock to the light vessel, he struck a rock, but without injury to his vessel.

Whalemen.

Arrived at Honolula previous to Nov 18, barks Sea Breeze, Hamilton, of NB, from Ochotak Sea, with 1100 wb and 15,000 bs bone; Hercules, Howland, do, from do, with 350 bbls wh il and 3000 bs bone; ships Oblo, Lawrence, do, from Arctic Desan, with 1150 bbls wh oil and 10,000 be bone; Nile, Allen, 81, from do, with 735 bbls wh oil and 6000 lib bone.

Arrived at do Oct 13, ship Janus, 8mith, of New Bedford, from Labains. Whalemen.

Arrived at do Oct 18, ship Janus, Smith, of New Bedford, from Lahaina.

Salled from do Oct 9, ship Milo, Hawes, of NB, to cruise:

Nov 17, ship Adeline, Soule, do, for home.

Ship Splendid, Jernegan, of Edgartown, was at Tomber Oct 28, with 500 bbls so oil. Reports July 24, lat 1 28 N, lon 77 45 W, lost overboard a boy named Thomas Day, 18 years old, belonging in Edgartown. Spoke off Galipagos Islands Oct 14, barks Catalpa, Fierce, of NB, 330 sp.

Capt E F Nye, of bark Wm Rotch, of Honoluiu, at that port, reports:—We sailed from Honoluiu Dec 28, 1867, for the Bonin Islands humpbacking and sperm whaling. In February we cruised off Ormaby Peak and 31 Peter's Island for sperm whales, but saw nothing. Humpbacks were very scarce around the Bonin Islands; got 2, making 100 bbls. Left the Bonin Islands april 1 (in company with the whaleship Nile, Capt Allein) for the Japan Sea, and took our first whale April 25, off Sado Island. May 3 we went into Hakodail for recruits: came out with the smallpox on board, and had to go back for medical ansistance. There were eight cases in all, four of which proved fatal. Aug 6, William H Allen, boatsteerer, of Providence, Ri, died, the only American. Picked up a dead "suiphur bottom," with four Japanese harpons in him. He had been dead some time, but we succeeded in saving 60 bbls oil from him. It was the largest whale that I ever saw alongside a ship. Took 1100 bbls who in and 8000 lbs bobe this season.

Spoken,

Spoken,
Ship Gen McClelian, Williams, from New York for San Francisco, Nov 8, lat 29 N, lon 38.
Ship Derby, Goff, from New York for San Francisco, Oct 20, lat 118, Jon 34.
Ship America, Morse, from Antwerp for Callao, Nov 2, lat ion 25.

Ip David Browne, from Bangor, Me, for Australia, Nov.

19 N, ion 35 W.

Saip David Browne, from Bangor, Me, for Australia, Nov. Saip Bay, 100 230 W.
Ship Kate Davenport, Otis, from Callao for Autwerp, Oct 15, lat 12 R, 100 30.
Ship Webfoot, Sturrock, from Cardiff for Point de Galle, Oct 15, lat 1 N, lon 21 W. Foreign Ports.

Antwent, Nor 28-Arrived, Toni, Riezke, Nyork,
Bristol (Pill), Nov 27-Arrived, Rosario, Hamilton, New ork. BROUWERSHAVEN, Nov 26—Zailed, Regins, Harvey, Bos-

ion.

Hordbaux, Nov 25—Sailed, Lizzie Mozes, Coz, Mobile.

Copenhagen, Nov 25—Sailed, Rjuken, Nyork.

Cardiff, Nov 25—Sailed, Bertha, Rio Janeiro.

Carde, Nov 23—Artived, A Pendergast, Lamson, Nyork.

Calcutta, Nov 19—Sailed, ship Calcutta, Shillaber, Nov. CALCUTTA, Nov 19—Salled, ship Calcutta, Shillaber, New York.
CARDENAB, Dec 4.—In port bark Lorena, Hichborn, for a port Nor Hatteras, ldg; and others.
CARDENAB, Nov 17.—In port brig E P Swett, diag.
DRAI, Nov 27.—Arrived, Sharpshooter, Dyke, London for San Francisco (and sailed); 28th, Hudson, Fratt, NYork for London (and proceeded for the river).
HAVUE, Nov 29.—Arrived, Lincoln, Trott, New Orleans; Elia S Thayer, Thompson, do.
HABBURG, Nov 27.—Arrived, Shakapeare, Boysen, NYork, HONOLUUE, Nov 18.—In port bark Bebring, Lane, from Nicolaifshi, for New Bedford, ldg.
LIVERPOOL, Nov 28.—Arrived, Jumma, Fox, Bombay; 27th, Albambra (b), Thomas, New Orleans.
Sailed 27th, Cavour, Jenson, Bailtmore; Oorswallis, Allen, Boston; Magdala, Grant, do: Ann Eliza, Davison, New Orleans: Wacousta, Accough, Pensacola; Lillie M, Clark, Malanzas.
Cleared 27th, Newsatle, Armitron, New Orleans: Augustanzas. tanzas.

Cleared 27th, Newcastle, Armstrong, New Orleane; Australia, Curran, Mohile, tralia, Curran, Mohile, Entered out 27th, Lake Ontario, Ritchie, and Braaloe, Nielsen, for NYork; N & E Gardner, Journesy, Mohile: J C Clarke, Whitmore, Cardenas, Santou, San Francisco.

LONDON, Nov 28. Entered out, Southern Eagle, Pearce, for

Soston. MALAGA, Nov 20. Arrived, Lola, Anderson, NYork, MASSINA, Nov 16.—Salled, Ocean Belle, Hallett, Philadelphila: 19th, Alpia, Partridge, NYork.
MATANZAS, Nov 28.—Cleared, brig Merriwa, Waterbouse, Boston, idg.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov 24—Arrived, Howard, Saulnier, St.
Mary's, Ga: 22th, Eolus, Knudsen, Nyork; 27th, Lancashire,
Gridiths, do; 22th, Jennie Prince, Price, Baker's Island,
29th, John L Pye, Pye, Nyork; Horatio Sprague, Small, Matanzas; Dec II, England (s), Thompson, New York for Liverpool. SIRAL, Nov 17 Sailed, brig Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Lagu-Sinal, Not in Sames, the Arthuran and to load for NYork.

St Kitte, Not 17.—In port brig H H Seavey, Lee, from NYork, for Jamaica Dec 18.

SAGUA. Doc 1.—Arrived, schr David Wasson, Jones, NYork.

St JOHN, NB, Dec 9.—Arrived, schr Emma U (Br., Webber, Puladelabla. Philadelphia.
Cleared 5th, brigs Bonita (Rr), Edgett, and C T Tompkins
Br), Taylor, Cardenas Ellen H (Br), Bwyer, Maianzas; 9th,
Mary Stewart, Adams, Havana; schr Addie Ryerson, Honghon, Philadelphia.
TEIESTE, Nov 24—Railed, Vlyt, Eugelaman, NYork.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 10 Cleared, brig Maria Whesler, Whe NYork; schrs Abbie Filman, Lounbard, Charleston

Wood's Hole: Rebecca Florence, Rich, NYork. Also clears ship Quintero (Hawalian), Manning, Valparaiso and Calder, back I W (Br.), Currie, Bisinos Ayres. Balled—Schr A A Rich; and from the Roads, ship Zephy, brig Annie Duncan, and about 50 solooners. Lith—Arrived, ship Bornso, from Padang; brig Merriw from Matayes.

Bark Haabet (Norw), Somers, Liverpool; brig i Sust, Barcelona; sohr Robert Caldwell, McCormi

DOY.

10th, 8 AM—Arrived, New York pilot boat Erra Nyc.
cruiss. The outward bound vessels are getting unde
this morning, with a moderate westerly breeze.

NORWICH, Dec 8—Arrived, schr Harriet Thomas, A and its, cample, and the port of the property of the port of the property of t

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40, 78, 77, 17, 20, 6, 65, 9, 57, 16, 48, 26.

MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 742, DECEMBER 11, 1868.
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KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 6, DICEMBER 11, 1898.
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